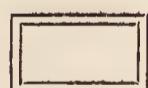

CHORLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

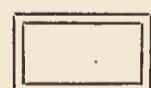


Medical Officer of Health's

REPORT,



1921.



CHORLEY,

APRIL, 1922.

TO THE CHORLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

The Minister of Health has issued a Circular (269) in which he directs that the Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of Health shall in future be "of a more simple character" (Ordinary Report), except that in every fifth year a "fuller and more detailed Report" (Survey Report) shall be compiled by them.

This Report will therefore be more curtailed than those which I wrote in 1919 and 1920, but, I trust, will be sufficient for you to gather all the necessary information as to the general sanitary condition of your district, and the amount of work done by you and your Officials during the year.

Your Council have, during the year, carefully considered and approved of several schemes for the extensions of public water supplies, erection of houses for the working classes, and other sanitary improvements, but, owing to the present financial stringency and the impossibility of obtaining loans for such purposes, these schemes have unavoidably been postponed for the present.

Population.

The provisional returns of the Census held in 1921 give the population of the Rural District of Chorley at 21,836. At the Census of 1911 the figures were 21,493, making an increase of 343 in the population during the last ten years.

Eight townships show an increase varying from 744 in Coppull to 5 in Heskin; in Welch Whittle the numbers were the same as in last Census, and in twelve townships there was a decrease varying from 142 in Wheelton and 123 in Whittle-le-Woods to 2 in Hoghton.

Chorley sub-district yields a net increase of 622 over the last Census; Brindle sub-district a decrease of 133; Croston sub-district an increase of 55; Leyland sub-district a decrease of 163, and Rivington sub-district a decrease of 38. Since the Census of 1841 there have been very marked variations in the population recorded in the different townships. Compared with the figures obtained in 1841, Coppull has now five times the inhabitants enumerated in that year; Eccleston nearly twice as many, and in some other townships a distinct increase is shown. On the other hand and, especially, in the more agricultural townships, there has been a decrease in the number of inhabitants. For instance, in Hoghton, there were at the Census of 1841 nearly twice as many persons resident there as were enumerated in last year's Census. Generally speaking, where the main occupation of the inhabitants has been that of agriculture, there has been a decrease, whereas in those townships in which there are collieries, mills, and other industrial undertakings an increase of the population is noticeable. I am giving this information in my report, as though the revised Census has not been issued, I do not anticipate a material alteration in the numbers given in the provisional returns.

Several weeks after writing the above, I received the "estimate" of the total population resident in your area, made by the Registrar-General, who gives the number of 22,240, or 404 more than the figures of the provisional Census returns. This adjustment has been necessitated by the fact that, owing to the fine weather in June, many residents were away from home on holiday. As the alteration is not very material, and the population of the separate townships comprised in your area has not been published, I am retaining the rates calculated from the provisional Census returns.

Birth Rate.

The number of Births registered in 1921, together with two Births to Residents in your area transferred from other Local Authorities was four hundred and fifty-six (456), of which two hundred and forty-one (241) were Males and two hundred and fifteen (215) were Females. Calculating upon the provisional returns of the Census, I estimate the Birth rate at 20.9 per thousand per annum. In my reports for the last few years I have calculated the Birth rates upon the estimates of the population furnished by the Registrar-General. The Birth rates for the preceding four years were as follows:—

1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.4
1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.0
1918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.3
1917	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.5

You will see that whilst the Birth rate of 1921 was slightly below that of the preceding year, it was decidedly above that of the other three years enumerated, and I may add, slightly above the average of the preceding decade (1911-1920). The Birth rates in the various sub-districts were as follows:—

Chorley sub-district	..	..	..	..	24.7
Brindle sub-district	..	..	..	..	17.2
Croston sub-district	.	..	..	..	17.3
Leyland sub-district	.	..	..	..	20.7
Rivington sub-district	..	..	..	..	20.5

In the township of Coppull the Birth rate was 25.6. The Birth rate throughout England and Wales in 1921 was 22.4, or 1.5 higher than that obtaining in your district. Eighteen (18) of the Births were illegitimate, that is to say, nearly four per cent.

The Notification of Births Act was somewhat more thoroughly carried out in 1921 than in previous years, though, in many cases the notifications were not sent within the prescribed time.

I received 413 notification cards, viz:—

From the Midwives	..	..	..	206
From the Doctors	..	..	..	201
From the Parents, etc.	..	..	..	6

From the Sub-Registrar's returns the births of 33 babies were brought to my knowledge, leaving 10 births of which I have received no information.

Death Rate.

During 1921 there were registered the Deaths of two hundred and fifty-five (255) persons dying within your area. Thirty-one (31) of these persons were, however, not usually resident in your district, viz, twenty-five (25), where death occurred in the Sanatorium or Isolation Hospital, and six (6) others from violence or otherwise. Twenty-four (24) Deaths of Residents in the Chorley Rural District occurred within the areas of other Local Authorities, and were transferred to yours.

The nett number of Deaths of Residents was accordingly two hundred and forty-eight (248), and, calculating from the provisional Census returns, I estimate the Death rate for 1921 at 11.36 per thousand per annum.

The Death rate was heaviest in the Brindle sub-district, and lightest in the Rivington sub-district, as you will see from the following figures:—

Death rate—Chorley sub-district . . .	11.58
Brindle sub-district . . .	15.42
Croston sub-district . . .	10.85
Leyland sub-district . . .	10.02
Rivington sub-district . . .	9.25

The Death rate of the township of Coppull in 1921 was 10.02 less than the average rate obtaining throughout your area. The high Death rate in Brindle sub-district was mainly due to the large number of Deaths of persons of sixty-five years of age and upwards occurring in this division of your area, and more especially in Hoghton.

The Death rate in 1921 was slightly higher than that of 1920, viz, 0.7 per thousand. Compared with the Death rate throughout England and Wales in 1921, viz, 12.1 per thousand, the Chorley Rural rate for the year was 0.7 per thousand less than the average.

Ninety-eight (98) Deaths occurred at the ages of 65 years and upwards, or practically two-fifths of the whole number of Deaths of Residents in your area.

In Table A the Deaths of Residents are arranged under the headings of Age, Cause, and Sub-district.

Infantile Mortality.

In 1920 I reported the Infantile Mortality at 86 Deaths per thousand births. In 1921 the rate is 92, or 6 per thousand higher than in the preceding year.

The Infantile Mortality for the various sub-districts is as follows:—

Chorley sub-district	...	...	118 per 1000 Births.
Brindle sub-district	...	...	113 "
Leyland sub-district	.....	88	"
Croston sub-district	...	71	"
Rivington sub-district	...	11	"

In Coppull the Infantile Mortality was 126, as compared with the unusually low rate of 98 in the preceding year. This higher rate was mainly due to the number of Deaths from Infantile Diarrhoea. The Infantile Mortality throughout England and Wales averaged 83 per thousand per annum.

Four Deaths of Illegitimate Children were registered in 1921, yielding the Infantile Mortality of such children at 222 per thousand Births, as compared with the Mortality of 86 per thousand of Legitimate Births. In Table B the causes of death and the ages (weeks or months) of Infants dying in the first year are detailed. The very considerable number of infants born either prematurely or suffering from Congenital Debility is noticeable.

On the other hand, very few Still Births have been notified to me during 1921.

Zymotic Death Rate.

The Death rate from the principal Zymotic Diseases in your district was in 1921 0.6 per thousand per annum, as compared with 0.57 in 1920.

The Zymotic Deaths were due to the following causes:—

Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	7
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	3
Diphtheria	...	...	...	2
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1

Ten of these Deaths occurred in Infants under one year of age.

Infectious Diseases.

The detailed list of the numbers of cases of the various Notifiable Infectious Diseases reported to me from each township are given in Table C, at the end of this Report.

In only one township was there any marked prevalence of Infectious Disease, viz, in Eccleston. Here five (5) cases of Diphtheria were reported in November and four (4) in December. All the children attacked attended the same school, and the infection in the greater number of cases seemed to have been caught at school. Many other cases of sore throat were reported, informally, during the same period, and the majority of these children were visited by either their own medical attendant or myself, but did not show the characteristic appearances of Diphtheria. Bacteriological examination was made in doubtful cases, extra outfits being supplied to the medical practitioners. By my recommendation, the school was closed for some weeks, and was thoroughly disinfected and cleansed. No further cases have been reported to me.

Two (2) Deaths resulted from Diphtheria, yielding the Case-Mortality of 14 per cent. Both of these children died in the Isolation Hospital, to which nine (9) sufferers from this disease were sent.

Scarlet Fever was not so prevalent as usual during the year. Twenty (20) cases were notified to me, and of these seventeen (17) were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and in the three not so removed sufficient isolation was obtained at home.

No death resulted from this disease.

Enteric Fever was notified in five (5) instances, viz, four (4) from Coppull and one (1) in the Isolation Hospital. I regret that I was unable to discover the cause of the incidence of this fever in the Coppull cases, though I made a careful enquiry. Three (3) cases occurred in the same street and two (2) in the same house. All of the persons attacked were treated at the Isolation Hospital, and one of them died there.

Whooping Cough was prevalent in some townships—Mawdesley, Eccleston, Euxton, and Anderton—and three (3) children under one year of age died from this disease.

Measles has practically been absent from your district in 1921.

School Closure.

I have thought it necessary to recommend the closure of Elementary Schools or one department of such schools in the following instances:—

For Whooping Cough—Anderton St. Joseph's Infants Department.
 For Whooping Cough—Euxton St. Mary's Infants Department.
 For Diphtheria—Eccleston.
 For Mumps—Euxton St. Mary's.

In addition, the County School Medical Officer, on account of an epidemic of Chicken-pox, closed the school at Bretherton.

Bacteriological Examinations.

I continue to regret that more use is not being made by the Medical Practitioners of the opportunity of securing Bacteriological Examination in cases of Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, etc. This has been provided for them by you, and in my opinion, especially in all doubtful cases, it would be much more satisfactory if more use was made of your arrangement with the Clinical Research Association.

Nineteen specimens were sent for examination in 1921, and in nine cases positive results and in ten negative results were reported. The cases were as follows:—

	Positive.	Negative.	Totals.
Diphtheria	5	4	9
Enteric Fever	1	—	1
Tuberculosis	3	6	9
 Totals	 9	 10	 19

Several examinations of a polluted water supply for the presence of bacillus coli were undertaken at the Manchester Laboratory by the direction of the County Medical Officer.

Sanitary Conditions.

In my Report for 1920, page 24, I made several recommendations for the purpose of improving the general sanitation of your district.

It has not been possible for you to undertake any of the work recommended owing to the very high cost of such improvements and to the general financial difficulties.

I do not wish, however, that these very desirable improvements should be forgotten, and I recommend that at the earliest possible opportunity your Council should re-consider the following:—

1. The undertaking of the Scavenging of your area, especially of the more populous townships by the Council and the question of motor transport.
2. The adoption of the Private Street Act (1892) in Coppull.
3. Sewerage and sewage disposal schemes in Wheelton, Charnock Richard, etc.

The condition of the privies, middens, and bogholes in Whittle has been under your consideration during the year. For several years these have been in a very bad condition, and as a result of the visit of a Committee of your Council, you have directed that extensive repairs and reconstructions be carried out.

If the sewers and sewage disposal works had been sufficient for the purpose it would have been better to have had a direct conversion into water closets. This not being the case, your Officers are bringing to your notice from time to time lists of these privies and privy middens out of repair and insanitary for you to make statutory orders to remedy the nuisance, and, where necessary, to substitute pail closets for privy middens.

In Table D, at the end of this Report, I give the list of Sanitary Defects remedied and nuisances abated in each township at the instigation of your Sanitary Inspector.

Water Supply.

The extensions of the public water supply in the townships of Whittle-le-Woods and Bretherton, though approved of by your Council, have again been deferred owing to the large estimates of the cost that would be entailed on these townships.

Similarly, the extension of the public mains in Clayton has not been sanctioned by the Council, but it is expected that an arrangement will be concluded with the Preston Rural District Council, who are intending to supply some portions of their district with Thirlmere water (Manchester Corporation), and whose mains will be laid in the roads in Clayton, and the houses along this line of route can be supplied from these mains with a considerable reduction in cost to both Authorities.

Inadequate or polluted supply of water has been found in several townships during the year, viz:—Heath Charnock (higher portions of the township); Wheelton, Harbour Farm and Buckholes; Hoghton, Quaker Brook Farm; Whittle, North Bank Farm, etc. These matters have been engaging the attention of your Council, and in some of the cases notices have been issued to the owners to provide adequate supplies of good water.

Some of the public wells have been repaired during the year, and a considerable number of analyses of water have been made by the County Analyst in those cases where the purity of the water supply was considered doubtful.

In one instance of a water supply which had been temporarily polluted, repeated analyses were made, and instructions given to the householders not to use unboiled water. The cause of the pollution was discovered, and the supply is now satisfactory.

Housing Schemes.

The erection of three hundred and four houses in your area was originally contemplated. Schemes were drawn up and plans, etc., made by your Architect, in most of the townships suitable sites were obtained, with the approval of the Housing Commissioner, and in the majority of the townships the sites were purchased and building operations were commenced in five of the fifteen townships for which the schemes were made. At the close of 1921 forty houses were completed, and in most instances occupied. With the exception of two or three of the larger houses, there has been no difficulty in securing tenants who have applied, in most instances, from the residents of the townships in which the houses were erected. The original rents fixed by the Housing Commissioner were found to be too high, and on application to him, a reduction was made so as to make it more possible to secure tenants from the working classes, who were unable to pay the higher rents originally fixed. Regulations of tenancy of these houses have been printed and given to the tenants previously to their occupying the houses, and the rents are collected weekly.

Several of the Parish Councils in the townships for which building schemes were prepared and approved by the Housing Commissioner, appealed to your Council that the schemes should be abandoned. For these and other reasons and with the ready consent of the Housing Commissioner, in the following townships no building operations have been undertaken, viz:—Anderton, Heath Charnock, Duxbury, Whittle, Clayton, Heskin, Bretherton, Brindle, Hoghton, and Wheelton.

In the other five townships for which building schemes had been made the number of houses to be erected has been reduced as follows:—

Charnock Richard	from 30 to 10
Eccleston	from 24 to 14
Mawdesley	from 12 to 4
Euxton	from 20 to 18
Coppull West	from 70 to 54
Coppull East	Abandoned.

Whilst recognising the financial stringency at present, and acknowledging my inability to suggest any alternative to the abandonment and curtailing of these schemes, I very much regret the necessity for such action, as there is still a marked deficiency of dwelling-houses in your district. It is quite useless for your Officers to bring to the notice of your Council either the cases of overcrowding of houses in your district or to certify houses unfit for habitation and requiring Closing Orders, on account of there being no alternative accommodation in the district.

It is to be hoped that the present financial situation will soon improve, so that it may be possible for you to proceed with some of the building schemes which you have reluctantly given up.

In concluding this Report I beg to thank the Council for the courtesy and kindness I have always received from them.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES A. HARRIS.

APPENDIX.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	39,983
Population (1921)	21,836
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921)	
Rateable Value	£254,512
Assessable Value	£182,861
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£761 18s. 5d.

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	Males.	Females.	
Births	Legitimate } 438	233	205	Birth Rate, 20.9.
	Illegitimate } 18	8	10	
Deaths	250	130	120	Death Rate, 11.4.

Number of women dying in childbirth or in consequence } from sepsis 0 } from other causes 1

Deaths of infants under one year of age per thousand births.

Legitimate, 86—Illegitimate, 222—Total, 92.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) nil

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) 3

Deaths from Diarrhœa (under two years) 7

No unusual or excessive mortality has occurred during the year.

3.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

		Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Diphtheria	...	14	9	2
Scarlet Fever	...	20	17	...
Enteric Fever	...	5	5	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	8	...	20*
Malaria	...	1	...	...
Erysipelas	...	4	...	...
TUBERCULOSIS :—				
Pulmonary	Males	8	3	3
	Females	12	4	3
		Totals ...	20	7
				6
Non-Pulmonary	Males	5	1	1
	Females	8	...	4
		Totals ...	13	1
				5

* This number of Deaths relates to all forms of Pneumonia.

Four (4) Deaths from Tuberculosis occurred without any previous notification, viz, one from Phthisis Pulmonalis, one from General Tuberculosis, and two from Tuberculosis of Vertebra; that is to say, 64 per cent. of the Deaths only occurred in notified cases. The notification of cases of Tuberculosis in the first instance to me, as Medical Officer of Health, has been carried out in 79 per cent. of the cases registered in my books. In 21 per cent. the first knowledge I had of the cases was a report from the Tuberculosis Officers of the County or from the Medical Officers of a Sanatorium on the admission or discharge of a patient. I ventured to express in my report for 1921 my opinion that the more convenient plan of notification of Tuberculous cases would be for the Medical Practitioners to send notice direct to the County Medical Officer or Tuberculosis Officer, and that one of these Officers should send periodically to the local Medical Officer of Health a list of notifications, especially where the sanitary condition of the house was in default.

4.—Causes of Sickness. I have not received any information worthy of remark during the year.

5.—NURSING HOSPITAL, &c., ARRANGEMENTS.

Professional Nursing in the Home.—No arrangements have been made by the Chorley Rural District Council for this purpose, and there are no private nursing associations in your area.

Midwives.—These are under the direction and control of the County Council. About eighteen Midwives have been employed in the district during the year, several of whom reside in places outside your area.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.—There are none in your area under your control. The County Council have taken over this work.

Hospitals.—The Infectious Joint Hospital and the Tuberculosis Sanatorium on adjoining sites at Heath Charnock are the only Hospitals in your district. The first of these is under the control of the Chorley Joint Hospital Board and the Sanatorium of that of the County Council.

I have described these Hospitals in my Report for 1919, pages 23 and 24.

Unmarried Mothers, &c.—There is no provision made by the Chorley Rural District.

Ambulance Facilities.—An ambulance for Infectious cases, excluding Smallpox, and one for Smallpox, are kept at the Chorley Joint Hospital.

No other ambulance is retained in the district.

6.—LABORATORY WORK.

No pathological and bacteriological examinations are made by me. The Council have arranged for this work to be done by the Clinical Research Association, and I have given the particulars in an earlier portion of this Report. Diphtheria Antitoxin is kept at my house and at the office of the Sanitary Inspector. No vaccines or sera have been issued during the year.

6.—ADOPTIVE ACTS.

In my report for 1919 I gave a complete list of the Acts either wholly or partially adopted by the Chorley Rural District Council—as also of the Special Orders and Bye-laws in force in your area, pages 24 and 25.

No addition has been made to that list subsequently.

7.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The work of the Sanitary Inspector has been carried out to the full extent of the power of one man. In Table D at the end of this Report there are given details of the Nuisances and Defects remedied as the result of his visits. Under Section 8, I remark upon the impossibility of one Officer efficiently doing all the work necessary in so large an area as the Chorley Rural District.

Food.—There is no regular inspection of meat in the Chorley Rural District. In addition to the Slaughter-houses (five in number, but only one licensed), there is a considerable amount of slaughtering at the farms. In some instances the farmer has reported to your Inspector, and he and I have visited the farm and inspected the meat. As a result, I have condemned the carcass of one tuberculosis cow and one-quarter of a heifer, but in other cases we have found the meat fit for human consumption.

Under the "Food and Drugs Act" the County Police have taken thirty-three samples and submitted them to the Public Analyst. No prosecution has been necessary. This work has been curtailed in 1921 as the County Police have been too much occupied owing to the Colliers' strike and other Labour disputes.

There are nine Bakehouses in the district, and their condition is good. In the larger part of the district bread is baked at the homes of the people.

Disinfection.—There has been no alteration in the method of disinfection previously employed in this district in the case of Infectious Diseases, including Tuberculosis, viz, Fumigation with Sulphur, and the use of Formalin Spray, together with a plentiful supply of Izal for the washing of infected clothes, etc. There is no Disinfecting Apparatus in the district except at the Isolation Hospital, and that is used only for the patients conveyed thither.

In most of the townships there are stores of Disinfectants for drains, etc., etc., kept at the house of a resident, from whom a supply can be obtained on application.

Dairies and Cowsheds Orders.—In 1908 there were made Regulations for Dairies and Cowsheds, 600 cubic feet per cow, as all the cows are habitually grazed. These Regulations have not been strictly adhered to, and many of the cowsheds especially are not complying with the Regulations as to cubic space, light, ventilation, etc. There are about five hundred farms in the district, and I have again to remark that the proper and regular inspection cannot be accomplished by one Sanitary Inspector.

There are no Milk Shops in the district.

8.—PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health—part time—half salary repaid.

Sanitary Inspector—whole time—half salary repaid.

Sanitary Surveyor—whole time, in the combined office of Sanitary and Highways Surveyor.

Nine or ten men engaged at the Sewage Disposal Works or attending to the several public water supplies in your district.

The assistant to your Sanitary Inspector granted by the Council was transferred to the Housing Committee more than a year ago. I recommend to the Council that when he has completed his duties as Clerk of the Works, he should be re-appointed as Assistant to the Sanitary Inspector, as it is impossible for one Inspector to make the regular and periodic inspection of the large number of cowsheds and dairies in your wide area, and the house-to-house inspection under the Housing Acts as satisfactorily and completely as desirable. As the Maternity and Child Welfare work was transferred on April 1st, 1921, to the Lancashire County Council, no Health Visitor has been appointed by your Council to work in your area. The Health Visitors engaged by the County Authorities combine the duties of Health Visitor and School Nurse, and are allocated to different localities, including all the townships in your area.

9.—HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) As part of the Municipal Housing Schemes	40
(b) By private enterprise	17
Total	57

1.—Unfit Dwelling-houses.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	138
(2) All of the above were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.	
(3) Number of houses found to be so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5
(4) Number of houses (exclusive of above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	111

2.—Remedy of Defects without formal notice.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	72
--	----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

(a) Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing Act (1919)—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—	
(a) By owners	5
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners..	0
(c) Number of Closing Orders through declaration of owners	0
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	13
(2) Number in which defects were remedied—	
(a) By owners	9
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0
(c) Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing Act, 1909—	
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which Closing Orders were made	3
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in which Closing Orders were determined, the houses having been rendered fit	2
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in which demolition orders were made	1
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of orders	1

TABLE A.
DEATHS OF RESIDENTS.

TABLE B.
INFANTILE MORTALITY. CAUSES AND AGES.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Month.			Total Deaths under 1 year.			Total Deaths under 1 year.		
	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks.	2 to 3 weeks.	3 to 4 weeks.	6 months to 1 year.	9 months to 1 year.	6 months to 1 year.	9 months to 1 year.	9 months to 1 year.
Whooping Cough...	1	1	1	1	3
Bronchitis...	3	3	3	3	3
Pneumonia...	1	1	2	2	4
Diarrhea	1	1	2	2	7
Congenital Debility	...	2	...	1	3	1	1	1	5
Premature Birth	7	1	1	10	...	...	...	10
Atelectasis	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Other Causes	...	2	...	...	3	...	2	4	9
Totals	...	11	2	1	4	18	3	10	42

TABLE C.
NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS AND TUBERCULOSIS
CASES.

Townships.	INFECTIOUS CASES.							TUBERCULOSIS.			
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Pneumonia.	Malaria.	Typhoid Fever.	Totals.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Totals.	
Charnock Richard	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	
Coppull	4	1	1	...	...	4	10	2	3	5	
Duxbury	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Heapey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Welch Whittle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brindle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Hoghton	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Wheelton	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	
Bretherton	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	
Eccleston	4	9	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	1	
Heskin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Mawdesley	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	
Ulnes Walton	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	
Clayton-le-Woods	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	
Cuerden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Euxton	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	2	3	
Whittle-le-Woods	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	4	
Anderton	2	1	...	1	1	...	5	2	...	2	
Anglezarke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heath Charnock	2	2	...	5	...	1	10	1	3	4	
Rivington...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	20	14	4	8	1	5	52	20	13	33

TABLE D.
SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED AND NUISANCES
ABATED.

Townships.	Insanitary Closets, Ash- pits, Dust Bins.	Structural Repairs.	Defective Drains and Fittings.	Interior Dilapidations and Decoration.	Offensive Accumulations.	Other Nuisances.	Totals.
Anderton ...	1	1	3	8	...	5	18
Anglezarke	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Bretherton	...	...	1	...	...	3	4
Brindle ...	1	3	2	1	1	...	8
Charnock Richard	2	1	...	7	...	3	13
Clayton-le-Woods	6	...	2	...	2	6	16
Coppull ...	44	8	9	34	16	18	129
Cuerden ...	...	...	1	...	...	6	7
Duxbury ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Eccleston ...	5	2	3	...	5	4	19
Euxton ...	10	4	4	9	...	7	34
Heapey ...	1	...	1	...	1	5	8
Heath Charnock ...	2	6	3	...	1	9	21
Heskin ...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4
Hoghton ...	4	...	2	...	1	2	9
Mawdesley	...	...	3	...	1	5	9
Rivington...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ulnes Walton	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
Wheelton ...	3	1	2	1	...	12	19
Welch Whittle ...	...	...	2	1	1	1	5
Whittle-le-Woods	...	2	5	6	13	2	28
Totals ...	79	31	44	68	52	91	365